FROM VASHINGTON.

Vallandigham-The Posce Movement From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1861. Mr. C. L. Vallandigham-I hope I have given him the full measure of his heavy draft on the alphabet-is to bear the fasces in the vin of the Ohio contingent of the Peace Society. Some reasonable margin of allowance should be made for a man of Northern birth, who is borne down A Forward Movement expected-Good Conby the incubus of such a name as his. It does not excite my special wonder that, like Caliban, Con he is "misanthropos, and hates mankind," The case of the children whose teeth are set on edge from the sour grape diet of the fathers is not mere to be commiserated than such a sponsorial imposition upon the tender years of infancy, which even bears down with consonantal burden the robust years of Congressional manhood. Mr. V., spare me the linked sweetness long drawn out of the attendant particles, has an eminent genius for servility and small meanness. What cannot be fatnomed in abasment by him may well be considered beyond human enterprise. But his letter affords melancholy evidence of the discrepancy between purpose and execution, strength of inclination and weakness of performance. What he quotes from the late Senator Douglas is none of his best, and that which he contributes from his own brain is the poorest of the poor.

When an individual of such poverty of ideas and paucity of language is put forward to seduce the people of the Free States into abasement. embservience must be on its last legs, and tottering feebly to its doom. There can be but little left of a late superb villainy in Northern allies, when the leader of a new charge pules out in such a fainting strain.

Still the uses of the Ohio member vindicate our belief that in the wisdom of the Artificer nothing is created in vain. If Southern ports were open, and the cotton trade was brisk, his value in the New-Orleans market would be quite the average of m ordinary plantation field hand-a higher grade of intelligence is desirable for a dining-room or body-servant. The demand now is light, but we are hoping for an improved condition of the live-stock traffic. Mr. V. must remain on hand for a while, like other merchandise. If his complexion is any bar to a speedy sale, a penny's worth of burned cork, or a sifting of lamp-black will give him those sable tints of complexion which will disarm the criticism of vendor and vendee, and place him on the auction block, with all of the happy incidents of darkness and docility which most allure the pious purchaser of souls and bodies.

In the mean time he can bring forward with impunity, no doubt, his ignominious proposals for settlement. There have been periods in the hissory of the world when such an act would earn the ax or the cord, and have prompt payment, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the forms of tribunal. We have not quité come to that yes, but there is a tendency in that direction worthy of the reflection of this man and all others who propose to stand between severe justice and wicked treason. We think this same tool of Northern complicity has had in the last ninety days some evidence that there are some things to which an insulted Nation will not submit. He can hardly expect that coolness of temper will come in an inverse ratio with heat

So far as he is concerned, he is not worth half the space I have given him, nor is he worth ony, upon a rigid scrutiny of value, only so far as he is to be made a representative man of a small and insignificant interest, who would sell dear, for the soiled garments of power or the fifthy lucre of gold. The hour has passed. There are those who have been committed to this of the slave, who repent, in their new light, and are astonished at the blindness which sealed their eyes to the breakers that were foaming under the lee of the vessel. The brains and the intelligent capital of the country now see the value of Government, and the awful chaos and destruction of a successful rebellion. Those who are without either intellect or worth can bow down in their idolatry to the unclean gods of their worship, and grope darkly toward the temples whose unboly shrines have been hurled from their pedestals by devotees who have been converted to a higher and purer faith. The days of our mourning and sackcloth are passing away. In festal robes and joy, the chosen people step forth to the fruition of a tardy but sure-coming

I record, full of satisfaction, one act of energy which gives promise of earnest work. The arrest of Marshal Kane of Baltimore atones for days of brooding despendency. I forget in the act the delay which has adjourned it for four weeks. The turpitude of his treachery has been of the blackest bue. It was not treason only, but plotting hypoerity which had not the manhood of bold and open action. Nothing but the terrors of shell and mortar at Fort McHenry, and the knowledge that a general was there who would dispatch them on their errands with an inflexible determination, has kept us from riots and murder on every regiment which has traversed their streets on their way to Washington. The head and front of the organization is now in the keeping of the garrison. It is something to those of us who believe in this business, to have him there. It would be a good deal more if he was shot, as he ought to be, by a file of soldiers.

And now, shall we have any forward movement to Virginia? Or must we wait for reeruited strength after this exercise of power? Men of the city and the country! we are superior to the enemy at every point of the line. in troops, equipment, commissariat, and all that makes successful war. We have supposed that a desperate fight was to be made at every advance. They have nowhere made a stand. At Bethel, they were gathering their legs for a run when Gen. Pierce set the example of a retreat. At Vienza they had fired their last round before retreat. Every day Lieut. Tompkina's buglecharge sets Virginia valor to the speed of a steeple-chase in flight.

With the possession of Richmond and Memphis, you end the war practically. You can take the other cities in the cool leisure of Autuma. What if we are compelled to hold hereafter, by the intimidation of garrisons, the disquieted popplation. We can do that while the prosperity of the people returns with the restored quiet of submission. Send out arms to the friends of order | vogue for riding throughout civilized nations.

in East Tennessee and mountain Kentucky. "We haven't got arms." Buy them, then. You have the money, and can have the weapons. These excuses were well enough four weeks ago, when we did not know any better. Now it is worre than foolish, with the staring facts. Appease the restiveness of your soldiers by taking off the eurb to their impatience. Let the capitalist see that his money is not being squandered for naught, and give to the anxious civilian, in his doubt, the evidence that Government still lives.

FROM NEW JOHT NEWS. ditie dof the 9th Regiment.

sponden of The N. Y. Tribune. NE WPORT NEWS, near Fortress Monroe, Va., Jane 26, 1861.

Matters are still quiet here, but there are certain steady movements on foot, which to me indicate a splendid dash at the enemy. This morning, a big, aful, black and powerful-looking weapon came steamer Fanny from Fortress Monroe. is a rifle cannon of the same caliber as that used at the Rip Raps, and of the same make. A steamer went up the York River a few days since, having a reconneitering party on board, who fired a few shots at the Rebels near Yorktown, and learned some valuable lessons which will serve them in the visit which may, no doubt, be made to that region at any moment. That expedien by water, taken in conunction with the landing of such heavy fifled cannon here, indicates, what has become a fixed understanding among many of our officers, that Yorktown will soon be attacked by land and water at the same time.

The condition of our troops is very much improved by the introduction of some good beef. The little atentions recently shown us by the Union Defense Committee, in the shape of many nice entables for the sick and the prevention of sickness, meet our most cordial gratitude. Col. Hoffman will be welcome here whenever he chooses to come, bringing such a kind disposition coupled with such kind favors.

It may interest the friends of our 9th Regiment (Col. Hawkine's Zonaves) to know that the religious interests of the regiment are improving. No more picsuresque and solemn scene can be witnessed than one of our evening prayer-meetings. Last evening, after a very severe thunder storm, I went to Company F's quarters, and found a group of soldiers singing " Homeward Bound." In consequence of the storm, I pro-posed having the meeting this evening. But, no; Capmin Hammell would have it then. Accordingly I went to his tent, took my position near a candle, gave out hymn, and the boys who stood around me in the mud and water, joined in, and we sang "Joyfully."

After singing, I made some appropriate remarks, offered prayer, and then closed with the familiar doxology and benediction. This short meeting did not uit the soldiers. They returned to their tents, formed themselves into groups, and continued the services among themselves. The spirit of the meeting with Company F spread to Company A, and, when I returned to my tent, I heard the soldiers in both companies singing the praise of God. A more joyful and olemn scene I never witnessed. This may serve to convince friends at home that their sons could be in a more dangerous situation than in the service of their

The health of the regiment is generally good, there being few cases of sickness. Yours, &c., T. W. CONWAY, Chaplants.

THE VOICE OF A DEMOCRAT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A man of 50 years, who has been a Democrat of the bardest kind all his life-who has felt that the South had been abused, and has tried to vindicate what he considered their rights, has sent you the ac-companying stanzas, which are the spontaneous out-burst of his present sentiments in regard to the present state of things. If they are worth publishing, you are welcome to them-if not, dispose of them as you see fit. I conscientiously tried to stand by the South until I was satisfied that my good will was worse than thrown away.

When they not only shamefully deserted their Northern friends, but plotted treason against the best government the sun ever shone upon-when they comnitted crimes with which those of the common felon are innocence, I felt, as the whole country ought to life, liberty, and everything else which men hold | feel, that we had been most basely betrayed; and that while they were pretending to he friends they were striving to rob us of all that is sacred and dear to us as a nation. They deserve a destruction worse than a common felon's fate. The reckless wickedness scheme of degrading the free section to the feet that has brought our country to the verge of ruin should not be lightly thought of, nor lightly dealt

> Our Government, the hope of freedom in the world should now deal its blows so effectually as to establish itself on a basis firm beyond all future controversy. I like your doctrine of " No Compromise." The Governnent has been insulted and jeered beyond endurance Let her blows now fall thick and heavy, until disunion shall be silenced forever, and Secession heresy shall evaporate into empty air.

We have a Government. We to him who shall dare to dispute it. You are right, Mr. TRIBUSE-the dignity of our Government must be maintained; and No compromise with traitors."

FREEMEN TO ARMS!

On, on, ye brave; your country calls;
'Tis Freedom lights the flame;
On to the light; whoever falls
Shall win a glorious name. Disunion lifts her traitrous head Our country to enthrall; The cause for which our fathers bled Must triumph now, or fall. Our brother's suicidal bands Are raised to strike the bl.w., That must involve these happy lands In misery and woe.

Our fathers toiled and fought and bled Our liberty to gain; And we their sons, will in their stead, The glorious boon maintain.

'Tis Nature's cause, the cause of man, Of liberty and law, That bids us for the Union stand, And Freedom's weapons draw.

In serried ranks the foemen come, With bavoe in their train, And we must meet a coward's doom, Or best them back again. The friends of freedom quake with fear,

And tremble for the cause Of Liberty, whose home is here, With just and equal laws. The cause of millions yet unborn, Intrusted howto you, Shall bring applause, or deepest scorn, As you are false, or true.

Up, freemen! mingle in the fight! Strike home the avenging blow Put all the rebel hosts to flight, And lay the traitors low!

A New STIRRUP .- A valuable invention has lately en perfected by a cavalry officer in the army. We allude to the "Eagle stirrup," manufactured by Wm. H. Hazard of this city, who has also been appointed its agent. The stirrup heretofore in use was a mere rest for the foot, whereas these not only afford ad-ditional support, but bring the feet parallel to the horse's sides, and nearer, according to the pressure thrown upon them, and the point of suspension at which they are adjusted; while the toes being inclined inward, the spure are kept free from the horse. As practical substitute, too, for a safety stirrup, they will doubtless prove invaluable, as, upon the rider being thrown, the stirrup turns up, and allows the instant extrication of the feet. These stirrups are adapted for military, civic, and ladies' use, and are variously constructed according to the different positions now in FROM FORTRESS MONROL. While speaking of the depredations of the soldiers, I | Cabinet of his choice. But I have had for the last few

BLUNDERS AND THEIR CAUSE.

MORE VANDALISM.

COL ALMEN UNDER AREEST.

Will the Blockading Fleet Move Out?

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

HOW FARE THE SWEETMEATS AND LIQUORS?

Board to Examine the Qualifications of Officers.

From Our Special Correspondent. FORTRESS MONROZ,

OLD POINT COMPORT, June 28, 1861. A corps of men have arrived here for the purpose by means of the telegraph, of shortening the distance etween Fortress Monroe and Washington. Consider ing that the further the movements are from Washington the more vigorous the measures and the more there is accomplished, this is something to be regretted. Anything that is to aid the ruinous do-nothing policy certainly cannot be desired except by those who still believe that Mr. Jefferson Davis is a gentleman and an equal. I do not know that under the circumstances anything more could have been required at the hands of Gen. Butler than he has done. The simple fact is that he has not had the men to do with. We have had one trial, under Gen. Pierce, though he contends that he only obeyed orders, and the result is a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Any great forward movement, with the present force, is quite out of the question; though it is an undoubted truth that in some hands our present force might accomplish a great deal. The simple truth is that this column of the Army is not so organized as to give confidence to the men that their efforts and capabilities will be directed with that degree of experience, skill, and sagacity that move the

At Big Bethel 1,200 resisted 4,000. There is no assurance that any better generalship will characterize future movements. Our soldiers are reflecting, investigating men. They plainly discern the truth; and cannot resist the disheartening effect that this state of things has on them. Our dozen regiments of men have canvassed the blunder at Big Bethel; they have weighed the responsibility and placed it where it bebelongs; they know to an absolute certainty, better than any Court-Martial can establish it, the share that belongs to each man; and their conviction cannot be shaken, that the shameful result of that untoward expedition was owing almost wholly to a want of military knowledge. If removals and appointments assured them that there would be no repetition of such a blunder, our troops might take heart, but such is not the case. The fact remains a disheartening reality. Igperance sits in the saddle, and our troops must follow to other disasters, or refuse to obey.

What a state is this for an army to be in! An obser-

forces on the other side.

ver, without prejudice, might fairly doubt with wha view this war was prosecuted—whether for military, personal, political, or speculative ends. In view of what is required to insure the efficiency of our forces, Gen. Butler has asked and obtained leave to organize a board or commission, who shall examine into the qualifications of officers, from captains up, with the view of dismissing from the service incompetent pretenders, and of supplying their places with competent and experienced men. This is a thoroughly practical step. and cannot fail to do great good. Everything will de pand, however, on the character of the examiners have no fears that they will not be sufficiently rigid.

It is with feelings of shame and indignation that I record another act of vandalism by our troops, this time by the order of a Colonel of a Regiment. Yesterday a citizen near Hampton went to gather a field of wheat. Thereupon, Col. Allen, of the 10th Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers, arrested the proprietor and field hands and ordered the wheat field to be burnt. For this act Gen. Butler, this morning, promptly caused Allen to be arrested. He denies giving the order to burn. Several of the persons whom Allen arrested had the written guaranty of Gen. Butler's protection, when seized. It is provided by the articles of war that whoever violates such a guaranty shall be shot.

Our soldiers continue to break into and rifle houses of their contents in Hampton. This has continued for weeks. It was done yesterday. It is scarcely possible that the Commanding General should be ignorant of this fact. A more frequent visit to the campe, a more intimate acquaintance with what is going on, and first of all, the enforcement of mere ordinary discipline, could not fail of producing a wholesome effect.

Men who have undertaken to gather their crope have a repeated instances been driven off; and if there is single grain of Unionism left within the district where our soldiers have penetrated, it is of that vital sort that cannot be extinguished. I would not be understood as conveying the impression that our regiments are all alike, or that there are not good men in them all. It is nevertheless true that certain regiments are particularly distinguished for their marauding proclivities. So great is the sense of shame which the innocent feel that I understand a movement is on foot to reque Gen. Butler to establish more rigid discipline. It was first proposed to memorialize the President on the anhject, and to set forth the necessity for a higher standard of military knowledge in directing the movements and enforcing the discipline of this wing of the Grand Army.

There was a rumor that in view of the prospect of being driven from the Roads by the batteries which the rebels are constructing opposite to the fortrees, the Cumberland and the rest of the blockading fleet contemplated taking refuge in Hampton Creek, but on inquiry I ascertained that this step has not yet been usitnitely determined on. It is reported that Capt. ("Typhoon") Hunter, who the other day flaunted rebel fiag in the face of the blockading fleet, remarked that he seen expected to anchor where the Cumberland now lies, and that it would not be many weeks before the forces of Jeff. Davis would have command of the

Amid rumors like these, I am happy to report that Cols. Wardrop and Packard, of the Massachusetts 3d and 4th, will to-morrow take up an advance position at or near New-Market Bridge, beyond Hampton. This looks right. May the advance go on, though to make it effective Gen. Butler must have more men.

For the last few days Provost Small had been et gaged in overhauling four hundred boxes directed to the Volunteers. In consequence of the development of the fact that liquor was thus conveyed to the soldiers the opening of all boxes was determined on, hereafter Out of the four hundred about 10 per cent contained liquor of some cort. One diminutive bottle the label the tender message: "B., it was all I had, The Provest was inexorable in this as well as in a the cases; and so the Voiunteers got "pary a drop" of the precious fluids which so many kind friends had forwarded. The boxes generally contained pice, sweetcake, preserves, and all sorts of nice things, which mothers and sisters had put up with the greefest care but which, also, all spoiled before reaching the hands (or mouths) of these for whom they were intended, While these attentions to the supposed wants of the Volunteers evince a degree of good feeling that cannot be otherwise than commended, those are mistake means to promote their welfare. Soldiers do ac thrive on sweatmeats. Such attentions, if permi would fill the hospitals. The rations of the camp though they embrace few luxuries, are neverthe good and sufficient-fer better than pies and cakes from home.

cant to have said that the Louisiana Zonaves, composed of the elite of New-Orleans, who have recently reached York, "Wn, are so far ahead of anybody yet heard of, that the pople of the district they have over-run are quite inclined to regard our boys as friends and motectors.

The commissioned officers of the regiment have expressed a unanimous preference for Lieut,-Cal Elder as the precessor of Col. McCheeney, resigned. I un derstand that this regiment will take the place of Col. Wardrop's Massachusetts 3d, inside of the fortress.

Three steemers with a regiment of Massachusette troops touched here this morning, and proceeded up the Potomac to Washington. It is clear that for the present we are to have no addition to the force here. The report that the steamers entered the roads to take Gen. Pierce away, did not prove to be true.

Brevet-Major Williams having been promoted to full Majority in the 5th Artillery Regiment, repaired to Harrisburg in obedience to orders last evening. He will be followed by Lieut. Ayres of the 3d, who has been made a captain in the 5th. The post suffers a loss in the departure of these officers. The new 5th will be a splendid regiment. It will have 1,600 men, 1,200 horses and 70 pieces. Recruiting will be immediately commenced in Pennsylvania, and it is expected that the regiment will be in the field from three to four months from the present time. Col. Brown of Fort Pickens will command it.

PROM MISSOURY.

Destruction of a Bebel Foundery-The fouthern Expedition-10,000 Men in the Field Col. Montgomery of Manuas Gen, Lyon and the Army Promotions-Lack of Backbone-Disunion vs. Slavery-No Compro mise with Traitors. From Our Special Correspondent.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, June 28, 1861. A foundery at Lexington, on the river, 120 miles above Booneville, has been for the last three months turning out one cannon per week for the rebels. It is anderstood that Lieut.-Col. Robert White, of the 5th Regiment is about leaving Booneville for Lexington, with five or six hundred men, to destroy the foundery. The expedition will go up in steamboats.

Gen. Lyon's command, moving South from Boone ville, after leaving men enough at several points on the river to garrison them, will be about 3,000 strong Gen. Sweeney's force, marching south-west toward Springfield, where a conjunction of the two bodies will be formed, containing an equal number. Enough "Home Guards," of the loyal Germans and other Union men of Missouri, are already organized along the route and at Springfield, to swell the Federal Army to 10,000-a force which is not likely to meet with se rious resistance. The Rebels may rally sufficiently for a slight skirmish or two; but I think there will be no nore serious fighting in Missouri.

In the western part of the State, the announcement that Captain James Montgomery is Colonel of one of the regiments, will contribute materially to peace. The appointment was eminently made. Captain Montmery is very far from the popular idea of a Border Chieftain. He never boasts, never swears, never use spirits or tobacco, is a man of perfect integrity-a studions, quiet gentleman. He understands both the theory and practice of guerilla warfare better than any other man in the country.

I have looked upon him in some trying positions; and I never raw any other man march right into the teeth of danger, with such entire serenity, such unmitigated coolness, and such apparent unconsciousness of all personal peril. He has the rare faculty of inspiring his men with the same characteristics; hence they have been, for the last four years, a very raw-head-aud-bloodybones to the Border Ruffians of western Missouri. Severely drilled, never losing their coolness, not seem ng to set a pin's value upon their lives, they are very desirable enemies. Wherever Montgomery's Regi ment meets a foo that shows fight, the contest will be

rery short, very hot and entirely declaive.

The failure to include tren. Lyon in the promotions scently made in the Army, excites a good deal of disentisfaction, and some indignation. His Brigadier-Generalship is only in the Missouri vo unteer forcesto continue during the war; in the regular army bis rank is still merely that of Captain. Gen. Lyon is a thorough soldier. Through his watchfulness and sagacity, in the Booneville expedition, he avoided falling into a trap set for him by the Rebels, which would have proved terribly destructive to his command-a hidden battery, from which it was the purpose of the secession forces, by a few well-directed shots, to burst the boiler of the boats comprising the army fleet, and thus insure its utter destruction. His prompt action at and since the Camp Jackson affair, saved the State of

But for the course he has taken, with the aid and advice of Col. Blair, anarchy and insurrection would now run riot in the State. Why is he neglected ? Is it because of his prompt movements, which, though made without waiting for orders from Washington, have resulted so happily ? Gen. Lyon is a quiet, efficient officer, who attends strictly to his business, exhibits no demagoguery or hunger for newspaper fame, and mema to get with an eye single to the honor of the Government which he has served so long and so faithfully. Are such officers so plenty thus far in the war, that the Government is justified in leaving them unre-

The preponderance of the slaveholding interest of Geograf is decidedly for the Union. The large slavesolders seem to realize a great truth which Col. Frank Blair recently approunced to one of them. I wassitting in his quarters at the Arsenal, when a gentleman from Lerington came in, and was introduced to him. "I am a Uniou man," remarked the visitor, "but I'm Pro-Slav ry: I own niggers." "Well, Sir," replied Col. Blair, with a faint suggestion of a smile upon his grim face, "You have a right to be. If a man likes pegroes. we don't object to that; but if you gentlemen who own or rose attempt to take the State of Missouri out of the I ion, in about six months you will be the most 'nigger less' set of undividuals that you ever heard of!"

This contest thoroughly illustrates the iron des otlem of the slave power, and the degradation it engenders among those who succumb to it. It does seem impossible for men who don't own negroes to learn that they are as good as men who do, and for loyal slaveholders to learn that some outrages ought to be resisted by force of arms, even when committed in he "sacred" name of Slavery. Look at Missouri. More than two-thirds of her legal voters are unconditional Union men; and yet, almost everywhere outside of St. Louis (where Col. Blair induced them to organize, arm and drift, months ago), they permit themselves to be bullied and dragooned by the minority, and even ask the presence of Federal bayonets from Iowa, Illinois and Kansas, for their own protection.

Messrs. Unionists of the Slave States, on general rinciples you are brave men, but in this secession sinces, as Colden ever said with equal truth of our Northern Republicans, you lack pluck! Your position apologetic, halting, negative, and gives to your ene pies the inestimable advantage acquired by every oving body-momentum. Will you never learn from Frank Blair, Cassius Clay, and Andy Johnson, that you must fight the devil with fire—that to put the traitors on the defensive, by a hold, defant, aggressive osition, is your only safety?

The appointment of Henry T. Blow, esq., of this ity, as Minister to Venezuela, gives universal satisaction. Mr. Blow, a Southern man by birth, has long been a faithful and hard working Republican; he is an accomplished and genial gentleman, who will fill the post with grace and fidelity. The State Convention has not yet been called to re-assemble, and there some doubt whether it will be before November, the time to which it adjourned.

The people of the West are very slow to believe the harge of a design to favor any sort of compromis with the Southern Rebels on the part of President Lincoin, whom they regard with strong local pride, or the

weeks excellent opportunity to feel the public pulse upon the war question. Like Gov. Sprague's Regiment, according to the historic answer of that gentleman to the Maryland authorities, they have come fight." They mean to pursue this contest with treason to the bitter end. Any man, or any set of men, who propose any kind of compromise with the traitors ex-cept their unconditional authorision, will be instantly swept from power by a universal uprising of the people of the North-West.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRISIS.

Progress of the War-Probable Effects upo the Commercial Interests of the North Suggestions as to the Policy called for in the Present Exigencies.

Public attention throughout the confee North is now rected to the military demonstration in Virginia. I have no doubt that there is an anxiety far greater than is expressed. It could not well be otherwise. The voluntary contributions in money for war purposes, and the tender of volunteers for service, surpass all precedent in the past history of the world. The great levy of forces in France in 1793, and subsequently, was by conscription, under a legislative decree. The forces raised in the English civil war, though for the most part voluntary, yet were far inferior in number to what have been organized in this country; and neither in England or France, at the periods above referred to was there anything like a proportionate aid in mone by individuals or corporations. What are we to infer from this? Is it not that under the pressure of the disorder which would ensue from any long continuance of war, our people were willing to bear temporary sacrifice to an almost fabulous amount for the sake of bringing to an early conclusion the strife between our Gov ernment and the lawless Rebels? Did it not necesearily result from this that a corresponding energy on the part of the Government was due to the generous spirit which prompted this voluntary sid? Had the Federal Government been left to its ordinary resources, it is questionable if its credit would in the fearful crisis that had occurred have been sufficient for the raising of what was necessary for immediate outlay; and certainly the process of drafting for military ser vice would have been found utterly inadequate to the necessity that existed for the immediate defense of the

Our country is not like any other. Covernment has heretofore been a power distinct from popular support, so far at least that it provided for its own exigencies without regard to the popular feeling. Extraordinary taxes-forced loans-coercive levy of military forces have been the means by which wars have been carried on by the monarchs of Europe.

If we revert now to the elastic spirit of our people

in its grand rising against the traitorous attempt to destroy our Government, it would be libelous to suppose that it was a merely spasmodic impolee, a popular enthusiasm, that will die away as speedily as it bad been called forth. I have too high an estimate of the intrinsic virtue of the Northern mind to admit that there was anything of this nebulous character, exhibiting only dissolving views, but, on the contrary, I have firm faith in the soundness and persistency of patriotic ardor in the support of our nationality.

Every noble emotion is, however, the product of rational motive. It would be idle to suppose that a whole people can be wrought up to such a self-sacrificing spirit by the exorcism of mere political art. I have often heard it said that the bombardment of Sumter was the sole cause of popular outbreak at the North. I believe no such thing. On the contrary, it would be an aspersion of our national character to doubt that the proclamation of the President would at any time bave called out the generous support of all true-hearted citi tens to the support of the country.

We are now called upon to look deliberately upon the probable consequences of the war, and there are two questions to be resolved: First, How long is the war to entinge? and, second. What will be the ultimate re-

As to the first, I hear it often said that we are at the commencement of a promoned conflict which may last for years. The ready answer to this is, that the prudent and calculating mind of the North will not submit to the wasting of our resources in the pursuit of what is beyond our strength to accomplish. If we have not the power to put down this rebeilion by a rapid and desisive movement-if, on the contrary, the contest is to be a succession of campaigns, exhausting to both of the belligerent parties, and perpetually exasperating the mutual animosity of both-then it will. I predict, ere long, be reriously agitated whether it ought to be abandoned. But a preliminary question is to be scilledwhether we have fairly and fully used the power which we actually possess. Have we accomplished all that might reasonably have been expected from the forces but have been called into done may be briefly stated. We are in the occupation of Alexaudria, but we have not the control of a single ralirond beyond that point into any part of Virginia, nor has the Baltimore and Ohio Road been freed from ob-

truction by the enemy.

We have indeed had daily reports of the rapid advance of two columns, making an aggregate of 30,000 men-one from the Ohio, the other from Chambersburgh, in Pennsylvania-but neither of them had reached the Potomac until the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels. The encouragement which we felt at the news of the evacuation was however speedily dissipated by the reappearance of the enemy in the neighborhood of Piedmont, so as still to prevent the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for a through paseage, and by the occupation of Leesburgh, the terminus of the Northern road from Alexandria.

We may naturally inquire, where are all the forces hat several weeks since were on their way to Harper's Ferry ? I do not pretend to such Snowledge of military strategy that I would undertake tweey what should have been done. The result, however, we know-that they have not yet obtained command of Nie great road from the West to the Atlantic, and have made no advance beyond the Poton ac into the interior of the State. Our forces are in fact yet upon the boundary line of Virginia. The inquiry then naturally arises, when, at this rate of progress, shall we obtain military occu, tion of Virginia? As to the rest of the Rebel States all speculation would seem to be useless.

In this condition of things a thoughtful mind canno

avoid looking anxiously forward to the solution of the more important question, which will soon be the absorbing topic throughout our land, viz., to what extent can the war be protracted without involving some great change in the character and employments of our people, and which may result in unforeseen modifications of our present form of government?

I have heard the opinion expressed that we shall gradually become accustomed to a military regime, and hat capital and labor will be turned into new channels connected with munitions of war-the furnishing of provisions, clothing, and arms to our soldiery. Domestie manufactures and agricultural production, it is assumed, will be vastly increased. The argument is, however, defective in several particulars. All the labor that will be employed in the manufacturing of arms and the supply of clothing for the army will be insignificant in amount compared with what has heretofore been called for in the various modes of mechanical industry which had been developed in the peaceful and prosperous condition of our country. Productive inbor belongs not to a time of civil disorder. There must be security in the enjoyment of property and social comforts. Agriculture must of course be limited to what can be disposed of. Our average production has been cin be disposed of. Our average of when there has been a temporary and unusual market in Europe.

But all speculations of this kind become of slight account when we look at the peculiar character of enterprize in this country. Our people have an activity and nergy in business pursuits that is without parallel in the history of commercial States. The effect has been a rapid growth in wealth and population. To suppress or seriously impair this elastic spirit would be disastrou beyond what we can fully estimate without actual ex-

perience. It will be found, in operation, like the drying up of all the little streamlets and moist places by a general drouth. The large river may still flow, but it cannot permente the parched surface of the meadow or the grain-field.

A single circumstance there is which may be deemed beneficial in the present pressure. The facility of acquiring something more than a mere livelihood has generated an improvider ce of expenses which has been a great drawback to, the real prosperity of the country. By necessity this has now been reformed. Fortunately there is a lege class that by the aid of a reduced expenditr re may for a considerable time be in no danger of retress, but a much larger class will inevitably fall fato extreme penury, and even now are straitened. The lesson will, however, be a useful one to all, though

it may be attended with present suffering.

Without pursuing the argument further, it is, I think, sufficiently clear that upon every sound principle of national policy our Government is called upon to concentrate all its energy into an effort for the speedy termination of the present anomalous and portentous state of things. Defeat in consequence of the want of due preparation would indeed be a calamity. But it is not time to allow a tardy attention to getting in readiness, nor timidity in using our force when it is adequate to the emergency. I do not think that the leisarely course of strategy which might have been appropriate in the Mexican war is now admissible. The eclat of some great military combination cannot be waited. Direct, practical, and efficient measures are demanded to meet the immediate danger.

The importance of the earliest dem-natration that can be made with safety can hardly be over-estimated. How long will the disheartened merchant or the impoverished mechanic patiently bear up without some locisive blow being struck that shall give the promise of relief within some definite time. Who can calculate the extent of disaffection that may appear ere long in the midst of our people, now apparently so united in the support of the Government? That there are many among us who have in fact secretly had no cordial sympathy with the patriotic feeling of the North may soon becene painfully evident.

I cannot but feel some apprehension that under the double exposure from distresses pressing hard upon a large class of our people, and a sin ster feeling in the minds of others, lat minds of others, latent as yet, but not wholly sup-pressed, our national honor may yet be tampered with.

In my opinion, even the risk of defeat in the first instance would be far preferable to the dying out of popular enthusiasm, by the wearing process of red. The first could be retrieved by renewed effortthe last would be a gaugrene fatal to the very life of the nation.

PLAIN TRUTH IN PLAIN WORDS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I send you extracts from a letter written by a itizen soldier-one of the picket guards in the front ranks of our

army. It will be well for home traitors to pause and percee them with a "single eye." CAMP -..... Va., June 23, 1861. -: I see with gritty indignation indications our Northern papers that some cowardly traitors, sneaking around the homes we have left, are mooting a compromi e .. Two hundred thousand men have not left their homes with gleaming bayonets and unflinching wills to bargain with treason. The day has gone by for trifling with our glorious inheritance of Govern-

ment, founded in wisdom, humanity, and justice. Pro-

ment, founded in wisdom, humanity, and justice. Proclaim aloud to these rascally traitors the declaration of our fathers, re-declared in our onward march—"We the people have ordained."

Listening for years to a most insulting war of words in the counsel chambers of our great nation, and beholding the glory of the edifice crambing, we rushed to arms and took up our march for the Gulf of Mexics. Are we the tools of debased politicians that we should retrace our steps and see the glory depart? Heaven forbid! We are not insensible to the magnitude of outerand or our sacrifices. The tests of our wives and prattle of our children does not delay us—but—rather—nerves us on! on!! on!!! until the work is done. We have sworn with our lives, if need be, to perpetuate for them and their children, protection under our old flag, in peaceful homes, ages to come. In our very hearts we despite the encaking cowardly traitor who aims a blow at the unity of our common country. We want no Mexican anarchy to throw its dark wing in the path of our progrees. The very least we expect from you at home is to blot out the enemies of our country there—for whom we have a "deeper hate than for the pirate who farmishes us dead at \$20 a head, or the Rebel larking for our lives now within sound of our drum."

head, or the Rebel larking for our lives now within sound of our drum."

[Having ventilited his wrath on one species of traitors the writer turns to another.]

There is a terrible day of reckoning coming to those whose savage greed has crippled our efforts by "traffic's in our food and clothes. If President Lincoln should have the president of a law to runish all. most rood contess the passing of a law to punish all men in Government employ who thus bargain for gain with ten years imprisonment and confiscation of property, the penalty would be a Paradise contrasted with the vengance to be meted out to them when we return. We have them marked and their when we return. We have them marked and their names registered on the same page with our outlis. Wholesale bargaining in high paces is a treasonable stab at our country. Its example and tendency is to demoralize, and where is the reward for our fighting if the virtue of the people be not preserved? "As only a virtuous people can maintain a good government and execute its laws firmly and faithfully, swindlers and cheats will never do it."

One word as to the "sacred" soil of Virginia. We boys find it possesses many worn-out virtues—actually worn out by surface-planting and lack of necessary manures. The genial sun and soft breezes play as lovingly about us here as on our New-England hills. Why, then, this curse of nursing sons to destroy their own blessings? The suswer is in that eternal law God has planted deeper than the soil we tread apon, making tyranny recoil with a double curse upon the tyrant.

The eye of candor can but see that if, instead of a

The eye of candor can but see that if, instead of a fraud Slave Oligarchy nursing despotic sine anticonistic to a Republican form of government, a few "greaty mechanics" of our nation's indestry, and a portion of the "scum" of Northern Society, the "off-scouring" of our school-bouses, had been invited and protected here, the "chivalry" of the soil would have been kept alive, and it would to-day blossom as the rose.

We daily see the "Chivalry" skulking about. We had been taught to regard the men who kies the Southern sun as more brave than we; but our experience, alas! has taught us to believe that the "sacred" is worn out, as well as the soil. We have picked up a brass button lost by a rebel; on one side is the significant "Waterbury, Ct.," on the other, "sic semper tryannis." The first word—sic-k—seems just now as peculiarly applicable to the present condition of this once "Mother of honorable men." Contraband negroes, coming to us, carry the "breeders" mark on their brow. White blood so finely poured into their beins speaks louder for the bursting saunder of their chains than a century's abolition harangues.

arangues. Rest assured we men who have pity for those who Rest assured we men who have pity for those who fice to us for protection with our stretched hands and imploring voice, will never turn them back to breed for "a market," that this harlot of our States may have capital, to roll onward into the blaze of the nineteenth centur," the clank of alave chains, the accursed relia of an age of minnight.

Our Colonel is as numane as brave; we all love him for his manly virtues as well as soldierly bearing. He freely gives all the luxuries showered upon num by reason of position in rank to the few sick in the regiment, and their gratitude is a rich reward for his watchful, fatherly kindness.

Sutlers sell to some of our men, who are unfortunate in their tastes, a bad quality of whisky; they drink it not to excess, but to obviate the effects of bad water; but, from anxious observation, I can say we who "touch not" feel better—less lassitude, have less sickness than the others.

reas than the others.

Don't understand from my observations on the working of Slavery, in a land boasting of Freedom to all the world, that our purpose is to interfere with the constitutional rights of others. We have to do with Impatient for the hour of earnest work,

TENNESSEE. MESSAGE OF GOV. HARRIS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representations.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1861.

Since your adjournment on the 2th of the last month, the people of Teunessee, acting in their sovereign capacity, and in the exercise of an imilianable right, have, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, dissolved their connection with the Government of the United States, and, by the adoption of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, have made Teunessee a member of that Government.

I pause in the midst of the ardgong dutt a which devolve upon me to congratulate you and the country upon the near approach to unanimity, and the readiness with which the brave and patriotic people of our